NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1869.-TRIPLE SHEET,

THE PARTY DATES THE PROPERTY NATIONAL WARPS

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. HUNTINGTON-A TIPPERARY SEAT FOR MR. MILL-OBITUARY OF THE LONDON STAR-SPIRIT-RAPPING MAGNETS-LITERATURE.

1FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, Oct. 9 .- TRIBUNE readers who for some thirteen years have known French politics, literature, and art, through your Paris correspondence, will hear with regret that Mr. Huntington has resigned his post. His last letter will have been printed before this; his resignation was put into my hauds more than six months ago: and his successor, widely known as the most brilliant and pitiless of American art critics, is now in Paris. There have been few closer students of French politics than Mr. Huntington during his long residence in France. There have been no letters in the American pressfew in the press of any country-comparable to his for wise, shrewd, expert comment on the often changing aspect of French life, political and social. The last instance of his accuracy in judgment is one of the most striking. In his letters of the year past you have had foreshadowed, and even foretold as inevitable, the immense concessions just extorted from Napoleon, most of whose partisans and opponents alike disbelieved in his surrender. The first fruit of Mr. Huntington's retirement from journalism is to be a translation of Jules Simon's new book against Hanging. Mr. Fields got hold of it as he passed through Paris, and will speedily bring it out in Boston-a book in all ways specially inter-

Instead of Mr. Mill, Mr. Archibald Smith is deemed by Glasgow and Aberdeen Universities a better man to represent them in Parliament. Mr. Smith is a mathematician of respectable attainments-more than respectable, probably-but a very third-rate man if measured against Mr. Mill. However, he has the crowning merit of orthodoxy, more than enough to counterbalance in the minds of Scotch country gentlemen the incomparable abilities and reputation of Mr Mill. Failing the Scotch Universities, there is talk of bringing Mr. Mill forward for Tipperary; where again some local celebrity will probably have selfish vanity enough to get himself preferred to a man whom he probably despises as a "philosopher;" -a word which seems really almost a term of reproach in England.

The negotiations for the absorption of The Star by The Daily News are not yet complete, but it is pretty well understood that the former will not be published after next week. Nothing is settled as to the editorship of The News. Mr. Hill, who has been Mr. Walker's chief assistant, has strong claims to succeed to the post, as Mr. Walker succeeded Mr. Weir, after the paper had killed him-Mr. Walker, by good luck, leaving off, though much broken in health, before he is quite killed. Mr. Hill is able and has had long experience. It ought to be explicitly stated-though it can only be needful for those who don't know Mr. Morley-that the change now to be made is due wholly to the failure of financial arrangements agreed upon as the condition of his accepting the editorship of The Star. What the paper has all along wanted was money. When the proprietors asked Mr. Morley to take charge he accepted on the understanding that a large sum was to be raised at once—large enough to put the paper on a sound basis commercially. Its owners, or some of them, are rich men, but had already a large stake in the concern, and they proposed to get the additional sum wanted by subscription among the Lancashire manufacturers, whose organ, in a certain sense, The Star has always been. But times are hard in Lancashire. The money could not be had, and the light of The Star is to go out. The failure is, I presume, a disappointment to Mr. Morley, but it is one for which he is no more responsible than I am, In his brief connection with the paper, his rapacity has been abundantly shown. Pending a complete reorganization, his control, except over the editorial page, was not perfect, but he put that page on a level with its rivals, and wanted nothing but opportunity to do as much for the rest of the paper.

The Star has had an eventful and shonorable history. It owed its birth to Cobden, and much of its early success to his inspiration and support. Mr. Bright was scarcely less intimately connected with it. He seldom wrote for its columns—be bette with control of the paper. once-large enough to put the paper on a sound basis

port. Mr. Bright was scarcely less intimately connected with it. He seldom wrote for its columns—
he hates writing—but his counsel often guided it,
and his frequent presence at the office showed his
lively interest in its fortunes. Shortly before he
became a Cabinet minister, he cut loose from it altogether; not choosing to have it said that any paper
was his personal organ while he was a member of
the Government. From the beginning, it was
devoted to certain ideas, and defended them amid
successive storms of unpopularity which seriously devoted to certain ideas, and detended them and successive storms of unpopularity which seriously impaired its chances of success. It was hailed on its first appearance as the rival that was to crush The Times, but The Times survives, still trimming its sails to every breeze, and steering to whatever point of the compass happens to be most in favor for the day. The Star came into the world early in 1856, just soon enough to eatch the be most in favor for the day. The star came into the world early in 1856, just soon enough to catch the last gust of ill-will that beat against the leaders who had steadfastly opposed the Crimean war, terminated by the Peace of Paris, signed March 30 in that year. In 1857 came the Indian Mutiny. Few can have forgotten the vindictive fury with which all Britain clamored for the blood and torture of the mutineers; but few perhaps remember that The Star almost alon but few perhaps remember that The Star almost alone tried to moderate that passion, and keep punishment and repression from taking shape in the revengeful policy which will be a lasting reproach to England. In the same spirit, it opposed the atrocities of the Chinese war, as well as the odious policy of Lord Palmerston which led to and prolonged it; again being almost alone in its minority. Then came the American war, in which The Star had at the beginning few supporters aroung a years or people in its symmetry with porters agong press or people in its sympathy with the North. Add to all this its strengous advocacy of reforms in church and state, always begun far in adplainly enough why The Star has had a hard strug gle all through to maintain itself against the unity of journals which had a less difficult conscience to satisfy. Probably it is best now that it should be merged in The News, which has less radicalism but a wider influence. For it is doubtful whether, after all, there is Liberalism enough to sustain two really first-class papers in London. What I hope to see The News so much strengthened that it shall challenge successfully the leadership of The Times in

journalism.

The dissolution of a well organized journal is not The dissolution of a well organized journal is not a slight matter to its staff. There has been so much doubt for two years past about the continuance of The Star, that men have had time to get ready for the crash. Mr. Macarthy, who was editor-in-chief, went to America in 1908, resigning without thought of ever resuming his post. Mr. Dymond, the news manager, goes next week to Canada to take charge. I believe, of a Toronto journal. Mr. Gorrie was one of the two men sent out by The Star to investigate the Jamaica nurders by Eyre and his satellites, and is the man to whom it was due that those atrocities were thoroughly exposed instead of being whitewashed by an indifferent commission, as Government intended they should be. He is appointed Solicitor-General to the Mauritius, and has sailed for his new post. Mr. Wilson, one of their leader-writers, has for some time been on the staff of the mis new post. Mr. wison, one of their leader-writers, has for some time been on the staff of the new half-penny evening journal, The Echo. Mr. Russell, leader writer and dramatic critic, takes the editorship-in-chief of The Liverpool Daily Post. Much better known in America than mest of these is Mr. Chessou, who has been on The Star from its commencement, was sub-editor for six years, then managed The Economy Star and his off late years, been mencement, was sub-editor for six years, then managed The Evening Star, and has of late years been a leader-writer for the morning edition. He was Sceretary to the Jamaica Committee, a post by no means a sinecure. I have heard Mr. Chesson say he received and answered 3,000 letters in one year for that Committee. His other anti-Slavery work has been long and honorable, and he is one of the few men on the London press whose friendship for America survived all influences and accidents. I do not know whether a place is to be kept for him on The News, or whether he will leave journalism for some more herative work.

A contribution to the literature of Spiritualism is made this week in a published letter from Mr. Faulkner, Philosophical Instrument Maker, No. 49 Endellet. London. Mr. Faulkner writes that for many years he has had a large sale for spirit-rapping magnets and batteries expressly made for concealment under the floor, in capboards, under tables, and even for the interior of the center support of large round tables and boxes; that has supplied to the same parties quantities of prepared wire to be placed under the carpets and cilcloth, or under the wainscot and gilt beading around ceilings and rooms; in fact, for every conceivable place; that all these obviously were used for spirit-rapping, and the connection to each rapper and battery was to be made by means of a small button, like those used for telegraphic bell-ringing purposes, or by means of a brass-headed or other rail under the carpet at particular patterns a small button, like those used for telegraphic oringing purposes, or by means of a brass-headed or other nail under the carpet at particular patterns known to the spritualist. He describes these rappers as "calculated to mislead the most wary," and

drums and bells which will beat and ring at com-mand; but these two latter are not so frequently used as the magnets are, because they are too easily

Mr. Faulkner ought to have completed his interest ing statement by telling us to whom his instruments were sold, but it is not bad as it stands. Possibly his letter will stimulate the instrument maker to the spirit alists in America to make an equally clean

his letter will stimulate the instrument maker to the spirit; alists in America to make an equally clean breast of it.

Murray's new monthly "Record of Literature, Learning, Science, and Art," The Academy, puts out its first number to-day; a well-printed, solid-looking, double-columned quarto of 28 pp., plus 20 of advertisements. It is divided in a severe way into six departments, so classified as to look more continental than English in their scientific precision. They include General Literature and Art, Biblical Criticism, Science and Philosophy, History and Geography, Oriental Philology, and Classical Literature. Considering that The Academy is a monthly, its articles are rather brief, and have scarcely the air of being so much more profound than those of The Saturday Review, for instance, as to be worth waiting for, or worth reading after the topics have lost their freshness. Nevertheless, there is room enough and to spare in England for good, critical journals, and this starts with a strong list of contributors. Its first point of difference from existing weekly papers is that its articles are signed. Among writers in this number are Matthew Arnold, Prof. Huxley, Sir John Lubbock, and Prof. Conington. Under each head are given notes of intelligence, contents of journals, and new publications. We are assured, for instance, that Junius has at last been positively discovered by Mr. Twistleton—helped by an expert in handwriting; and the culprit is to be shortly dragged from his hiding-place for the public positively discovered by Mr. I wisheron—respect 5 an expert in handwriting; and the culprit is to be shortly dragged from his hiding-place for the public benefit. Altogether, there is a scholarly air about the new paper, and it will probably be some time before it rivals the astounding blunder of the last Saturday Review, which, in noticing a new edition of Virgil, speaks of the "first twelve books of the Eneid"

Eneid."

The Familiar Quotations of Mr. Bartlett, republished here, is reviewed this week in The Times, and gets due meed of praise. But there is not in all the review a hint that the book is of American origin. Probably the reviewer himself was not aware of it, for, on looking at the reprint, I find the original preface omitted, the advertisement altered, and all trees of its American arthurship, suppressed. There preface omitted, the advertisement altered, and all trace of its American authorship suppressed. There are on the title-page the two words "author's edition," which might lead one to hope that the book was not pirated outright. Mr. Bartlett can tell you how that was, but Routledge is a name almost as suspicious in London on the title-page of an American book as Harper in New-York on that of an English book. Be that as it may, Mr. Bartlett's work is the best of the kind in the English language, and America ought to have the credit of its authorship.

G. W. S.

THE SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS. CHARLES KINGSLEY'S ADDRESS-THE BRAHMINS-

MAD DAY-THE LADIES' SOCIAL CONFER-BRISTOL, England, Oct. 6 .- The great lion of the Social Science Congress, which has now been several days in session at Clifton, near by, has been Charles Kingsley, the Cambridge Professor of History, founder of muscular Christianity, an eloquent, fiery, manly divine. He delivered the third address of the Congress, as President of the Educational Section, and drew an audience such as Prof. Huxley allures at the Congress of the parent association. It was not alone because it is respectable to listen to a Canon in Clifton, but because Mr. Kingsley is a man of genius, that so many thronged to hear him. He had not spoken five minutes before it was evident that a strong man was in his place. Though a masterly reader, able to break into preaching at a moment's notice, he yet had written his address in words so small and so ill-distributed over his page, that he had at times difficulty to catch the word he last left before he broke into flery digression. Here, as the reader knows elsewhere, the journals are supplied with a copy of the President's speech before its delivery. In Mr. Kingsley's case this was a great delusion-not to say a fraud. His printed address was a mere text. It was like the widow's cruise of oil, passages rich and endless poured out of those narrow pages in endless profusion. He said in these impressive interpolations that for 27 years he had halted on the question of national education. Now his mind was made up. The State ought to interfere. The State had already interfered. The moment it forbade a poor man to kill his child, it interfered to compel the | such a celebration taken place. When Humboldt | in a rail of half an inch in a hundred feet may make the alld to live, and it was bound to see that it was whose children could not read or write. It would prevent hundreds of children finding their way to prison because of their inability. He agreed that oo system was sound which was founded on the heroic virtues. He would build on ordinary virtue. He liked practical people, not your excellent but impracticable idealist, who pushed at you his entire scheme, and like Hesiod's fool, could not see that a half was greater than the whole. Mr. Kingsley referred to a Birmingham manifesto now out, on National Education, which ends by advising compulsory attendance. "Ah!" exclaimed the orator, "that wasp has the right sting in its tail." When he had

in mind to command attention, he stamped with his foot again and again; then he would cry put down foot again and again; then he would cry put down those stapendous "financing" knaves who afflict you; "tear off the tinsel of a false civilization, and you will find the original ruffian underneath."

Two distinguished Brahmins are in attendance at the Congress. One of very high caste, who counts his ancestry some 3,000 years back, is Kishori Mohan Chattopádhyáy, of which the English corruption is "Chattergee" (not a bad name for a member of the Social Science Congress). His friend is Surendra Nátti Bandyopadhyáy, rendered in the Bristol press "Banerjee." Mr. Chattopádhyáy excites considerable attention by his presence, which is of corruption is "Chattergee" (not a bad name for a member of the Social Science Congress). His friend is Surendern Matti Bandyopadhyáy, rendered in the Bristol press "Banerjee." Mr. Chattopádhyáy excites considerable attention by his presence, which is of the highest type of beauty of his race, giving the impression of calmness and power. He is the great-grandson of the celebrated Rajah Romouhun Roy, who created so much sensation by his writings and personal attainments, and died at Bristol. After some years his remains were removed to Arnold's Vale from Stapleton Grove, where he was first buried—a place of considerable rural beauty. His burial place in the grove was in sight of the hall in which the famous Rajah died—the greatest Hindoo of this century. He was talked to death in Bristol, pestered with everybody's religious views, and expected to adopt each set presented to him. It ended in brain fever. Everybody imagining that by converting the Rajah they would convert India, the illustrious Brahmin had no rest. The Hindoo visitors I have referred to asked, as a great privilege, to be introduced to Prof. Francis William Newman, who resides at Clifton. Every Hindoo visiting England desires this. There is no living Englishman whose name and writings are so familiar to Hindoos of advanced views as Prof. Newman's.

It is a great gain to have so many of the elergy committed to social science, as we find them at this almost clerical congress. The higher clergy—Canon Kingsley for example—maintained that science and religion were sisters. Prof. Maurice, a clergyman of the highest influence in England, sent a wise and noble letter, which Mr. Kingsley read in the Educational Department, protesting against excessive study in women's colleges. Canon Kingsley made an able speech in support of the same view, and advised that a lady doctress should be retained in every woman's college to prevent young women's brains from being overtaxed by a fanaticism of study. Mr. James Heywood, an ex M. P., brought forward a motion, which w

raged: the Rev. Mr. Steinthal vociferated, and everybody moved resolutions against everybody else. Dr. Symonds would have been pulled out of his chair, only he was tagged at by opposite parties at the same time, and so preserved his equilibrium. At last he declared himself ashamed of everybody, put on his hat, and vowed he would vacate the chair, when a vote of thanks was passed for his admirable conduct in it.

Miss Mary Carpenter, who has obtained great re-Miss Mary Carpenter, who has obtained great repute for her devotion and judgment in establishing a Reformatory for Young Arabs, of both sexes, in Bristol, is about to set out to India again in furtherance of educational schemes in that country. Miss Carpenter, who—now advancing in years—speaks with great self-possession and somewhat resolute persuasiveness, has been President of the Ladies' Conference, and her converded them by a conserver. onference, and has counseled them in a conservapers as "calculated to mislead the most wary," and adds that there are spirit-rapping magnets and bat- dive way "to avoid political or religious discussions, and to keep clear of woman's rights or fancied will rap at any part of the room. He has also made to keep clear of woman's rights or fancied wrongs." In a country where women are brutally

beaten daily, and wives are despoiled of all property, it is cool doctrine to talk of "fancied" wrongs on the part of women. While Miss Carpenter was saying this in one room, Mrs. Jacob Bright (wife of the member for Manchester) and Mrs. S. Lucas (wife of the late editor of The Morning Star and sister of John Bright, as I mentioned in my last letter) were moving resolutions in favor of a married woman's property bill in another room, under the presidency of Mr. Morley, M. P., Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell attained repute by many sensible speeches. The fact is, the women party is now strong enough to presidency of Mr. Morley, M. P., Dr. Enzabeth Black-well attained repute by many sensible speeches. The fact is, the women party is now strong enough to break up into divisions—one doing impolitical work, another, the original and more public-spirited women, caring for the civil equality of their sex. Under Miss Carpenter's advice the conference was private, but there were no secrets at it. The business was sensible and useful, and several ladies spoke with a pleasant eloquence, Canon Kingsley, in his speeches elsewhere, protested against such words as "male and female," as though they were speaking, not of living men and women, but of lay figures or inorganic beings. He said, too, he hoped to see revived the good old word "Doctress." The Ladies Conference was, however, a new assembly at a Social Science Congress, and the feature attracted a far greater number of women—"not females"—than have ever been gathered together at any former session.

PRUSSIA.

MORE ABOUT HUMBOLDT-WORKINGMEN'S CELE-BRATION-SPEECH OF PROFESSOR VIRCHOW-ARISTOCRATIC COLD SHOULDERS-LETTERS TO VARNHAGEN VON ENSE.

any former session.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.] BERLIN, Sept. 20 .- In my letter describing the Humboldt Festival in this city, I alluded to the indifference with which it was regarded by the Court and the aristocratic classes, and the universal interest which was manifested in its spirit and purposes, by the workingmen, who on this occasion met the cultivators of science on common ground. A significant illustration of this was presented at a meeting of the Berlin Workingmen's Union, who honored the day by a special celebration, in addition to the festivities of which I have spoken elsewhere. I was not able to be present on the occasion, but from the reports which I find in the morning journals, the meeting must have been of a unique character, and highly creditable to the sense and intelligence of the classes whom it represented. Among other appropriate speeches, the address of Professor Virchow was remarkable for the profound sympathy which it expressed with the interests of labor, and its impressive delineation of the position of Humboldt as the advocate of liberal ideas and the friend of universal humanity. Professor Virchow, I scarcely need say, is one of the most eminent men of the age in the department of science to which he is devoted. He is cherished in Berlin as one of the brightest ornaments of the University, his reputation is the subject of national pride, and his words bear an authority which is rarely accorded to private opinion. His labors in physiology, and especially, in the branch of pathology, are well known to the scientific world, but his interest in social progress and the elevation of labor has naturally attracted less attention in a community in which the pride of learning and the pretensions of rank exercise so predominant an infuence as in the aristocratic capital of Prussia.

It required no little strength of conviction on his part, as well as a high sense of duty, to give utterance, in such an intellectual atmosphere, to the sentiments which vitalized his speech with a subtle magnetism, that will hardly bear reproduction in another language. I can furnish you with but a few hints of its substance, but sufficient perhaps to enable you to appreciate its freedom and courage, and its tone of generous humanity.

He commenced his remarks by saying that he ould not but express his delight at seeing such an assembly-an assembly of workingmenunited to celebrate the man of science, the man of high functions, in the Royal Court. "I am inspired," said he, " with a feeling of joyful pride, a feeling of sublime nationality, when I remember that at this moment when the sun is setting upon the present assembly, new assemblies are gathering beyond the ocean, in order, with the rising sun, to celebrate the life of this immortal hero. Never in the history of the world has entered upon his great American journey, and with car-wheel bound like a ball. Court to commence his grand investigations in the colonies, no man breathed the suspicion that free om would follow the footsteps of the resolute exdom would follow the footsteps of the resolute ex-plorer. At that time no man dreamt that with the first approach of a brave intellectual conqueror, the chains would fall from a people whose necks were bent beneath the Spanish yoke. No man dreamt that chains would fall from a people whose necks were bent beneath the Spanish yoke. No man dreamt that a Republic would at once arise upon the ruins of a Satrapy. But we now see that in the same old Spain, the spirit of Humboldt, the spirit of freedom and of independence, has made a lodgment, that the spirit of culture will spread, recognizing no distinction between the workingman and the educated man. For the first, time we now see the old cultivation of the people revive, and allow the entrance of freedom. And so I hope that every man in this meeting will welcome the thought that cultivation makes free, that cultivation makes independent, that cultivation gives life, and energy, and power. Let us all be impressed with the assurance that this energy and power will spread abroad, endowing the people with the freedom to strive after the manliness which Humboldt throughout his life so strenuously asserted for himself. It is not easy to live in the court of the Great, and remain an independent man. And you know well that the most unfavorable judgments that have been passed upon Humboldt, arose from the fact that though he lived in a Court, he never sacrificed his independence. We will therefore celebrate in him the symbol of that old German maniness of which, passed upon Humboldt, arose from the fact that though he lived in a Court, he never sacrificed his independence. We will therefore celebrate in him the symbol of that old German manliness of which, for a long course of centuries, nothing has remained but the German's Freiherr' (baron), a relic of the old Germanic institution which gave to every free man the title of 'Freiherr'. It is well to remember now this Germanic origin. And as that other great Freiherr, Baron von Stein, has given us the token for municipal freedom, so has the Freiherr, Baron von Humboldt, given us freedom of thought, of thought which makes all the powers of Nature subservient to itself. In fact, is not all the coming fortune of humanity involved in this subjection of Nature to the spirit of man? May we not hope that in proportion as Nature becomes more accessible, a richer portion of her goods may fall to the lot of every individual? So let us worthily conclude this festival without the epilogue which once brought disgrace upon the commemoration of Schiller's birthday. Rather will it now be said that the workingmen of Berlin by honoring the man of science, have brought honor upon themselves." Professor Virchow closed with the sentiment, "Success to German labor, whether physical or intellectual," which was received with enthusiastic sympathy by the whole assembly.

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siastic sympathy by the whole assembly.

The coldness with which the celebration of the day was treated by the aristocratic portion of Berlin society is partly accounted for by the prejudice excited against Humboldt a few years since, by the publication of his private correspondence with Varnhagen von Ense, in which he indulges in sundry comments of the freest character on the stupidity and pedantry of the freest character on the stupidity and pedantry of the court officials, not sparing even the sacred person of the King himself. These letters created not a little scandal at the time, and great indignation was expressed at the nice of Varnhagen von Ense, his literary executor, who gave them publicity from mercenary motives. In public opinion generally, no censure was attached to Humboldt, who was readily excused for being a little indiscreet in the privacy of a familiar correspondence. But the court circles never forgave the offense. A feeling of wounded pride was transmitted even to their children, and resentment at the stain thus cast on their dren, and resentment at the stain thus cast on their reputation continues to be cherished after the lapse

of years.

But even without this cause of grievance against the memory of Humboldt, the aristocracy of Berlin, both in Church and State, could have felt but little sympathy with a man so thoroughly emancipated from conventional prescriptions, so devoid of respect for the teachings of ancient creeds, and so strenuous an advocate of unlimited human freedom in the pursuit of truth. Humboldt was certainly not a democrat, as the term is now usually understood pursuit of truth. Humboldt was certainly not a democrat, as the term is now usually understood and applied in our own country. He was thoroughly imbued in his youth with the spirit of the French Revolution, and gave his cordial sympathy to the Republicans of that day. He never ceased to respect the essential attributes of humanity, more than the accidental distinctions of birth or rank. But it is by no means certain that in the state of things during his old age, he would have preferred a Republic for Prussia to a constitutional monarchy. A swarm of pamphlets and other publications have been called forth in Germany on occasion of the

A swarm of pamphlets and other publications have been called forth in Germany on occasion of the hundredth auniversary of his birth. Many of them are almost entirely destitute of interest, consisting rather of vapid rhetorical declamation, or ambitious speculative flights, than of valuable narrative or suggestion. There are some exceptions, however, to this character, to which I may perhaps call your attention in another letter.

AMERICAN TRAVEL.

FROM NEW-YORK TO CHICAGO IN THIRTY THE NEW TIME-TABLES-THE FASTEST RUNNING

EVER DONE IN AMERICA—SEA-SICKNESS ON THE CARS—RAILWAY IMPROVEMENTS—PAT-ENT PLATFORMS AND BRAKES—THE NEW TRAIN COMPARED WITH THE OLD—FIVE DAYS TO SAN FRANCISCO.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28 .- Three great railroad lines om Chicago point toward New-York—the Michigan Central, via Detroit and Canada, the Michigan Southern, via Cleveland, and the Fort Wayne, via Pittsburgh. All make about the same through time, and charge the same through fare (\$20), but each has its special friends, who invariably travel upon it, and believe it immeasurably superior to all the rest in comfort, agreeableness, and safety. The great freight war which has been raging during the Summer and Fall sprang rather from the rivalry between leading New-York and Pennsylvania lines than from that between these Western roads. Ordinarily the rate for first-class freight from New-York to Chicago is \$1 88 per hundred pounds; but during the past season it has ranged from 25 cents to \$1.

RAILROAD DISTANCES FROM NEW-YORK TO CHICAGO. Lisea.

Rise (via Meadville & Cleveland) and Michigan Southern. 983

Rise (via Buffalo), Lake Shore, and Michigan Southern. 981

Rise (via Bunkirk), Lake Shore, and Michigan Southern. 981

Rew York Central, Lake Shore, and Michigan Southern. 1980

New-Fork Central, Great Western of Canada, and Michigan Southern. 5661

In 1857, before the Pennsylvania Road had any Chicago connection, the other rival lines put on a quick time table by which passengers were brought through in 31 hours; but after eight months' trial it was abandoned on account of the greatly increased wear and tear of machinery. Since then, by tacit consent, the through time upon all the routes has stood at about \$8 hours. But the Pennsylvania Central, having leased the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Road for 999 years, has now a through line from 60 to 84 miles shorter than those of the other companies. Practically, the difference in its favor ranges only from 49 to 73 miles, as it will not permit trains via Allentown to make any better through time than those via Philadelphia. Still, 49 miles is a good deal, even in a long race; and a few weeks ago the Pennsylvania Company made a sensation among railroad men by announcng: "We propose to avail ourselves of this advantage in distance, and take passengers from New-York to Chicago in 30 hours!" This woke up the Northern lines; telegrams flew back and forth from New-York to Chicago; three men who carry 500 miles of railroad, apiece, in their pockets, met at Niagara for a few hours' talk, and then the New-York Central put forth the bulletin: " We shall carry passengers through in 29 hours!" The Erie, it was fancied, would reduce fares, and not try to compete in speed, but its managers promptly responded: "We will make the same time as the Central!"

On Monday, Aug. 30, the new schedules went into effect. All the lines claim nearly an hour to which they have no valid title, for they count their departure from New-York by New-York time, and their arrival here by Chicago time, which is 54 minutes slower. The actual running schedules, by New-York time, are:

The number of stops on the entire journey, and the average rates of speed, including all stoppages, are: Lines.
S. T. Central, Gt. Western, and Michigan Central. 76
S. Y. Central, Lake Shere, and Michigan Southern. 26
22
23
24
26
26
27
28
29
1-20

In going East, the Pennsylvania line makes on an average nearly 31 miles an hour, and accomplishes the entire journey in 295 hours. This is the most remarkable running ever done in America; for the heavy grades and sharp curves over the Alleghanies cannot be passed at a higher speed than 25 miles an hour, even by dividing trains and using the most powerful locomotives. The delay has to be made up on the Fort Wayne, which is almost an air-line and has no considerable grades. I came West by this route. I could detect only one differ ence between riding upon the fast train and an ordinary express. In setting up all machinery, from the hugest steam engine to the tiniest watch, care is taken to have no pivot fitting exactly in its bearings, but to leave a little freedom both for the "end-shake" and the "sideshake." Upon this train the "side-shake" is very lively. At times the car rocks like a cradle, and the motion is not gliding, but galloping. Where the track is crooked, it produces nearly as much sea-sickness as a rolling ship. At great speed, even upon a straight line, an inequality

The swaving motion is greater upon this than upon the Northern lines, for the gauge of the Fort Wayne is an not and a half wider than that of the Pennsylvania; and cars which hug the track closely as far as Pittsburgh, have a liberal "side shake" for the rest of the way to Chicago. On the Western division the train runs 35 mile an hour, including all stoppages. Passengers aver that the wheels do not touch the rails more than about once in a hundred feet, and one man who lives beside the track teclares that he has only been able to catch a glumpse of the passing train twice within a week, though he has watched for it every afternoon. The Michigan Central, ne of the best of American roads in character, equipment, and management, does not lag in the race more tha once. When receiving the train late from the Great Western it has made up almost an hour and a half upon this fast time-table in 284 miles. It illustrates admirably the gain which well-conducted lines have made during the last dozen years in comfort and security for passengers. Upon through trains it runs the Pullman cars, which are simply incomparable. Its first-class day coaches are built with unusual care and strength. The lions of passengers in these coaches within fourteen years, they have never drawn a drop of blood from any person inside of one of them. People who kept outside have been hurt, as passengers ought to be if they will stand on the platforms.

Last month when the new time-table went into effect H. E. Sargent, the Superintendent, sent out circulars enoining the utmost vigilance and care upon all employés, and he went out on the first train, watch in hand. The responsibility for a hundred or a thousand lives is an oppressive weight upon any man, be he general, steamcoat pilot, or railway engineer. Every engineer had been specially instructed, to avoid excitement, to keep his train well in hand, and under no circumstances t pass any point ahead of time. But one, in his nervous ness, forgot how to handle his brakes, ran by a diningstation-where he should have stopped-four minutes ahead of time, tore one cylinder off his engine upon the corner of a freight train which was just getting upon a siding, and narrowly escaped a great disaster. He was a siding, and narrowly escaped a great disaster. He was a careful man, who had been eleven years in the employ of the road, and had never even scratched the paint of his locomotive before; but he was discharged on the spot. The two greatest improvements we have made in the way of safety are patent platforms and patent brakes, which are both in use upon the Michigan Central, and ought to be upon every road in the country. The old-fashioned platforms—built lower than the sills of the car—are the weak spots of a train. In a collision they tear up like waste paper, leaving the bodies of the coaches to run into each other a la "telescope," and carry mutilation and death among the passengers. The new platform—Miller's—is on a level with the sills, and its strong timbers abut directly against them. Instead of the old play of a foot or eighteen inches between two cars, it leaves only about one inch. It is a sure breakwater against "telescoping," and in any shock it helps hold the train firmly to the track. Of patent brakes there are two—the "Myers" and the "Creamer." Both enable the engineer, in any sudden danger, to apply the brakes instantaneously and firmly to every wheel in the train by pulling a little cord which hangs beside him. With the "Myers" as second pull of the cord takes off the brakes and permits the train to back or go on. With the "Creamer" the brakemen must be summoned to their posts to unlock the wheels again. But so great is the momentum of an ordinary train of five passenger coaches running it miles an hour that even with patent brakes it cannot be stopped in less than 1,500 feet. In comfort our great gains are: sleeping and dining cars, perfect ventilation which keeps out all dust, and a door-spring which, in Summer makes the door fly open automatically for the passenger to come in and close behind him!

West of Bufalo and Pittsburgh none of the lines are double tracked. Making the fast time is a much more difficult feat than it was in 1867, for the trains thee ran only two passenger coaches, while careful man, who had been eleven years in the employ of the road, and had never even scratched the paint of his

hour brings an increase in wear and tear fourfold greater than the increase in speed. A heavy train running 50 miles an hour racks and strains its rolling stock incredibly, and at every curve and inequality strikes the rails like a cannon ball. It is safe to conclude that we shall not improve much upon this time-table until our road-beds are a great deal more perfect, and wagon-crossings on the level of the track abolished altogether. But if this rate of speed were extended through to San Francisco we should go from ocean to ocean in four days and a quarter. That will be accomplished when the same competition which now shoots us across the Alleghanies shall whirl us over the Rocky Mountains and the Sierraa. Already we are making a good beginning. The Pacific Railroad Companies will place upon their line early in October a lightning train composed exclusively of Fullman's sleeping, hotel and dining cars to run once a week, in connection with the fast trains from New-York to Chicago. It will carry passengers across the continent in five days—a gain of 48 hours upon the present timetable. The fare will be either \$25 or \$50 extra, it is not yet determined which, to cover the additional expense of fast running, and of drawing heavy dining cars over the mountains. The passenger can breakfast in New-York on Tuesday and in San Francisco on the following Sunday. "In these days," says Thackeray, "we no longer travel, we only arrive."

IN THE MISTS OF THE PACIFIC. III.

PESCADERO-AMONG THE COAST WHALERS OF CALIFORNIA-ONE OF THE GREAT RANCHOS -THE WRECKS AT PIGEON POINT AND POINT ANNO NUEVO-EMBARCADERO OF PIGEON

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 11 .- The population of Pescadero does not exceed 300 souls, who depend on the lumber mills in the great redwood forest, the dairies, the grain and potato ranchos, and Summer visitors from San Francisco for life and trade. The heavy fogs, and cold, raw ocean winds are unfavorable to grapes and other fruits, but potatoes thrive wonderfully, and are extensively cultivated on the rich bottom lands around the town. Half the "ground fruit" consumed in San Francisco comes from this section of the coast. An old ran chero tells me that for ten years the average price of potatoes has been \$1 25 per 100 B, and the usual yield from 100 to 125 bags at 125 lb each per acre The digging is done by native Californians, or "greasers. Land in the great ranches back on the road to Spanish Town is worth about \$40 or \$50 per acre, but the potato lands near this town are worth \$100, or even more. A few old California Indians work in the fields quite faithfully after their fashion, but none of the old hands equal the Chinaman "year out and year in." Much lumber is hauled from the mountains, and, with potatoes, grain and vegetables, is shipped for San Francisco from the embarcardero at Pigeon Point, six miles south of Pesca

AMONG THE WHALERS. My stay in Pescadero being limited, mine host of the Swanton House volunteered, Californian-like, to take me down the coast to see the sights. A six mile ride over an open rolling country, devoted chiefly to grazing, brought us to Pigeon Point, a famous place for wrecks, and a depot of the coast whalers. It gets its name from the wreck of the Carrier Pigeon, a noble clipper ship which drifted in here one night in the Winter of 1853-4, and was shattered to pieces upon the terrible reefs running out from the foot of the bold promontory. Here on the high headland are clustered some dozen cottages, inhabited by the coast whalers and their families. These men are all "Gees"-Portuguese-from the Azores or Western Islands. They are a stout, hardy-looking race, grossly ignorant, dirty, and superstitious. They work hard and are doing well in business. As we rode up two long sharp single-masted boats, with odd-looking sails, shot out to sea. On the Point by the side of flag-staffs, on which signals were to be hoisted to guide the boats in their pursuit, crouched two of the party with their sea glasses, intently watching the boats and sweeping the horizon.

Are there any whales about ! Oh, yes, plenty ! and the speaker handed us his glass. About three miles out was a large school of the black, hump-back species sporting in the nearly smooth sea, rising to the surface to blow, showing their black backs, and going down again among the sardines on which they were feeding. The boats run out with sails set, and do not take in their canvas until a whale is harpooned. If a new school is discovered, the boats are signaled by the party on the Point. Looking through the glass we saw the boats running for different whales. All was bustle and excitement on board, the harpooners standing in the bows ready to strike, and every man at his post. One of the signal men could speak a little English, and thus soliloquized for our benefit : "E blow, e blow! One close herd starboard boat Carraho, now he run! Ze son of sincook how he run dam a he! Believe myself he get away !" Then carried away by his feelings, he proceeded to curse in good Por-

tuguese, honestly and squarely for fifteen minutes.

sum from partial sales—and so it was decided to place it on Pigeon Point, where a site equally as good was secured for 48,000.

The most noted wrecks hereabouts have been as follows: The clipper ship Carrier Pigeon of 1,100 tuns from Boston, wrecked at Pigeon Point in the Winter of 1833—4, the vessel and cargo being a total loss, although the crew the sales of the Pennell, condemned at Rio de Janeiro; lost at Point Anno Nuevo, four years ago; Captain first-mate, and it of the crew drowned. 3. The British iron bark Coya, from Newcastle with coal and passengers; wrecked between the two points two years ago. No danger was suspected in this case until in the early part of the night the vessel, supposed to be 40 miles off shore, was discovered to be among the breakers. Hefore she could be put about she struck the reef, rolled over into the deep water beyond, and went down in an instant, carrying with her 32 people, including three wamen. Two men and a boy half naked, benumbed and exhausted, were east upon the rocks, and reached a ranch, the only survivors of the 30 souls on board. The ship Hellespont (British), from Newcastle, 1,100 tuns coal, lost near Pigeon Point one night last liner. Seven men perished, but a partion of the crew, naked, bleeding, bruised, and more dead than alive, succeeded in reaching the fishermen's station. On the sandy bluff at Point Anno Nuevo, is an inclosure within which lie buried side by side 60 of the victims of these terrible disasters. Others were removed by their friends, and one, the mate of the children or the wild screams of the sea gulls, beside one of the whaler's houses at Pigeon Point.

THE TWO CONSTITUTIONS.

THE OLD AND THE NEW-OMISSIONS, CHANGES AND INNOVATIONS OF THE NEW.

We herein present briefly the salient points of the Constitution to be voted upon at the approaching election, showing what clauses of the Constitution of 1846 have been omitted, what changes of subject matter have been made, and what new subjects have been en grafted in the proposed instrument.

Provisions of the existing Constitution relating to the following subjects are omitted from the proposed Constitution: Concerning Equity Commissioners, who, under the Code, are obsolete: Canal Commissioners, and officers of Canal Boards, and Canal Appraisers; State Prison Inspectors; the State Engineer; the Supreme Court Judges, as forming a part of the Court of Appeals from year to year; and the Tribunal of Conciliation.

CHANGES. The following changes have been made in the proposed Constitution, in the subject matters treated of in the exsting Constitution: The terms of agricultural leases have been extended to

20 in lieu of the former limitation to 12 years. The qualifications of voters are changed by adding to the provisions of the present Constitution that a man must be o days a resident of the election district in which he offers his vote. The prohibition in the present Constitution that no lottery, etc., shall be allowed within the State, is changed to the interdiction of the sale of lottery tickets. A provision is added, also, by which soldiers and sailors, in time of war, may vote by proxy. The ascertaining by proper proofs who "shall be" entitled to the right of suffrage, is a prominent provision of the present Constitution. The words "shall be" are changed, in the proposed amendment, to "are," effecting the prospective exclusion of those who become of age between the days of registry and of election. As the Constitution now exists, the Reg isters may on the registry list discount, so to speak, the emergency of a minor to becoming of age on election day. A direct authorization for the general Registry law is put into the new Constitution, requiring the registry to be completed four days previous to every election. And the modes of registration are to be "uniform" in cities, an apparent exception in favor of rural districts. The right is provided in the new instrument for electors to select any one for Assemblyman or Senator, irrespective of his place of residence. New-Yorkers may thus vote for a citizen of Buffalo for those offices, if they see fit. We believe the present Constitution nowhere forbids such choice of Assemblyman or Senator. The terms of Senators would be four instead of two years; but a provision is made for an allotment of odd and even districts, so that there would be an election of half the Senate every two years, as is done in many of the States with apparent advantage. The Assemblymen would be 139 instead of 128; a gain of 11 They would be chosen on a general ticket in each county so that an elector in New-York would vote for 21 members There is no limitation of sessions within the year. The present Constitution limits the pay of members to \$6 a day for 100 days, compelling them, if they remain longer, to work for nothing. The salary is raised to \$1,000 per annum, irrespective of the length of the session. The Speaker would receive \$1,500. The Legislature may provide for a reduction from the salaries of Members for non-attendance. The provision in the present Constitu tion against the appointment of a Member of the Legis-ature as United States Senator is cut out. The new Constitution provides that the Secretary of State shall call the Assembly to order, and preside over it until a Speaker is elected. It requires the affirmative vote of a majority of all the members elected to the Assembly to expel a fellow member, and that no member shall be twice expelled

for the same offense. The present Constitution provides that every private and local bill must be limited to one subject, to be expressed in its title. The same provision is applied in the Amendment to every bill, public or private, local or se eral, and reënacts that the subject shall be expressed in

To prevent sudden and midnight adjournments, a new

provision is inserted that the Legislature, on the final

day, shall adjourn at 12 o'clock at noon. To prevent log

rolling, the new instrument specifies that "the Legisla ture shall not audit or allow any private claim or account against the State, nor pass any special law in relation thereto, but may appropriate money to pay such claims as shall have been audited and allowed according to law." Carraho, now her run! Zee son of sincoch how her run! and an hel Deliver myself age at way?—The carrain of an activate myself and the water at the stated of to see what clee there was of interest at the stated of the see what clee there was of interest at the stated of the see what clee there was of interest at the stated of the see what clee there was of interest at the stated of the see what clee there was of interest at the stated of the see what clee there was of interest at the stated of the see what clee there was of interest at the stated of the see what clee there was of interest at the stated of the see what clee there was of interest at the stated of the see what clee there was on the seed of the best property of the most post extracting the old from these party of the most post extracting the old from these party of the most post extracting the old from these party of the man for the water's edge, and the whole pine was the stated of the same condition. The stinking from the seed the state of The new Constitution is specific about persons appointed to fill a vacancy during a determinate term, and allows the person appointed to hold until his successor is elect-Tired of watching, we at last started off to see what | ed and qualified. Concerning the passage of local and

Whereas the Regislry laws were decided to be Consti-tutional, under the provision authorizing laws for ascer-taining "by proper proofs" who were entitled to suffrage, the new Constitution anthorizes, registration by the fol-lowing words: "The Legislature shall provide for a registry of citizens entitled to vote in each election dis-trict, to be completed four days before each general and special State election, and charter elections in cities. No person shall vote at such election who is not registered